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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbitt fouse, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange. Fourteenth street, between Penn. avenue and F street. Nobody except the free-trader desires the

retention of the present tariff. Even the

American importer is against it. The savings banks of Boston have deposits amounting to \$142,285,555, owned by 468,011 depositors, which constitutes a large section of the money power.

correspondent in Madrid with a contingent fund at his disposal to get possession of state secrets. A little gold goes a good way in the Spanish capital.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which Mr. Blaine undertook to have abrogated, declares that neither the United States nor Great Britain shall ever obtain exclusive control of an isthmus canal.

The business methods of the present school management are fairly illustrated by the fact that the Industrial Training School, which turned out twenty-six graduates, absorbs 20 per cent. of the school

Controller Eckels is right: Improved credit is a more important factor in the Testoration of business than is increased volume of currency. Confidence, not inflation of the currency, is the cornerstone of prosperity.

Ex-Governor Pattison, of Pennsylvania, Democrat and reluctant supporter of Bryan, told a truth at the session of the National Board of Trade when he said that the deficiency of the revenue had injured the public credit more than anything else.

It is very remarkable that Claussonius & Co., the Chicago agents of the North German Lloyds, should feel called upon without authorization to cause congressmen to be threatened with defeat at the next election if they should vote for the immi-

When Senator Teller finds himself in company with Mr. Bland, Bourbon Democrat and General Weaver, Populist, as the trinity to whom Mr. Bryan dedicates his book, he must be convinced that he is in different company from that in which he has made his reputation as a public man.

If Mr. Gage, of Chicago, should become the secretary of the treasury the country would be certain of the services of an experienced man of affairs, such as was Hon. -Hugh McCulloch when he organized the national banking system and became Lincoln's last secretary of the treasury.

The people of Indiana can rest assured that thus far no time has been wasted and neglected by the Legislature. Through its regularly constituted machinery, committees, etc., it is working hard on important matters and is making satisfactory progress. It promises to make a good record

It seems that ex-Senator Edmunds has been misquoted regarding the arbitration treaty. He is now reported as being in its prompt ratification. To the same effect are reports concerning ex-Secretary John W. Foster, of this State, and Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court. These are eminent authorities.

The Journal has no idea who Henry Heitfelt, of Idaho, is beyond that he is a but it is enough that he has United States senator over Even the appeals of the chairthe Democratic national commitnot bring the Democrats in the Idaho Legislature to the support of the renegade Republican. He has been slain by those to whom he deserted.

Mr. Wanamaker has abundant reason to be thankful for the preservation of his big store from destruction by fire, but some persons will think he would have shown his gratitude more appropriately by rewarding the men whose hard work did it than he will by building a church, Napoleon said, "Providence is always on the "God is on the side of the strongest battalions." It was the Philadelphia firemen and Mr. Wanamaker's employes that saved his store.

The bill which has been presented for the purpose of regulating the compensaits details, but some sort of a measure should become law. In the cities the number of such offices should be limited and they should be paid salaries. At the present time in this city the justice in such repute as the temple of justice should be. Very naturally many of the reports are exaggerations, but there and will continue to be abuses courts so long as the justice must depend upon fees. Probably the Constitution does not permit it, but if it does much better results would be obtained if the justices were appointed by the Governor.

fact that Mr. Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago, has probably been selected for secretary of the treasury, but they will never read the clated Press reporter at Canton, announc-

the President-elect. It is like a battle ship oughly as possible. going into commission, or into action. Mr. Gage is widely known and universally respected, and it is not necessary to exploit him in this foolish fashion. The press reporter at Canton is too able.

PROTECTION OF COMMON LABOR. The immigration bill of the conference committee which the House passed on Wednesday, while it contains one objectionable feature, is, next to a tariff bill for revenue and protection, the most important measure which Congress can consider. The thousands who have no skill. Of the 2,500,-It seems to be very easy for an American not be cause for surprise that tens and latures are enacting laws to protect live 37.2 cents. For the ten years to 1890 the period of depression which set in after the election of 1892. There is no employment for so many. Even if the industries of the activity the common labor is so out of proportion to the skilled that it cannot be em-

Much of the labor which has come to us is far inferior to the common labor which has been born in this country. Such immigrants are accustomed to so low a grade of living that the competition make will have, if it has not already had, a debasing effect upon native labor of the same class, for the reason that when there are three men to do the work of two the best will be pulled down to the level of the most inferior. Consequently, any legislation which will check the flood of common labor which gluts the market is wise and beneficent. The first duty of this government is to those who are citizens by birth or long residence, and that theory should be the basis of all protective legislation. Free immigration, to the end that we may have a superabundance of the cheapest labor, should find its advocates among those

who champion free trade. The conference bill which the House has bassed requires that the immigrant shall be able to read and write the language of the country from which he comes. This provision will shut out the hundreds thousands that have been coming to our shores the past dozen years to crowd the ranks of common labor. It is not a diserimination against the foreign-born, as some who spoke against the bill would have us believe, but simply a requirement such as several States impose when aliens apply for naturalization, and a discrimination against that illiteracy which is a danger and the brand of degraded labor.

It is not the least gratifying result of the passage of the bill that the powerful lobby of the foreign steamship companies has at length been defeated. For years these foreign companies, through their agents, have defeated legislation designed to check the evils of immigration. The conference bill has yet to pass the Senate. It may be defeated there by those statesmen who are more anxious to get into a war with Spain than to protect the mass of common labor in this country from the degradation incident to a labor market crowded with inferior immigrants.

THE VANDALIA CLAIM.

The Journal heartily approves the action of the Legislature in the matter of the aldalia Railroad Company and hopes the proceeding will be pushed with all the energy possible, but it doubts if the State will realize anything out of the claim. There are two reasons for this view. First, it doubtful if the State has taken the necessary steps to make its claim against the company good. Section 23 of the charter under which the claim is supposed to arise reads as follows:

That when the aggregate amount of divdends declared shall amount to 'he 'pil aum invested and 10 per centum thereon. the Legislature may so regulate the tolls and freights that not more than 15 per centum per annum shall be divided on the capital employed, and the surplus profits, if any, after paying the expenses and reservng such proportions as may be necessary for future contingencies, shall be paid over to the treasurer of state for the use of common schools, but the corporation shall not be compelled by law to reduce the tolls and freights so that a dividend of 15 per centum

per annum cannot be made Under this provision it seems clear that the State could not have a claim against the company until the aggregate amount of its dividends declared should amount to the full sum invested and 10 per centum thereon, and until the State had so regulated the tolls and freights that not more than 15 per cent. per annum dividends should be declared. As the Legislature has never complied with the latter provision in regard to regulating the tolls and freights it is doubtful if the State has any valid claim against

Second, it is doubtful if the aggregate dividends declared by the road between 1847, organized under the general law, did amount to the full sum invested and 10 per centum thereon. It was officially stated in 1872 that the whole amount of capital invested in the road was \$1,330,976.50. Cars began running on the road in 1852. Interest on the capital invested from 1852 to 1872, twenty years, at 10 per cent., would be \$2,-781 935, which, added to the capital, would make \$4,172,902.50. The aggregate cash dividends paid to stockholders of the road from 1852 to 1872, as appeared from the official statement referred to, was \$3,475,752.23, or The American people will learn the main | \$697,150.27 less than the amount of capital invested and 10 per cent, thereon, The first dividend declared by the road was 4 per dends were declared in June and December

talk, but it sounds much grander to say reason why the pending investigation that Mr. Gage "went into conference" with | should not be made as promptly and thor-

SANITARY LEGISLATION.

Two bills have been introduced in the the other by Senator Shively, providing for the reorganization of the State Board of providing machinery for the enforcement of sanitary rules and regulations. Both bills aim at substantially the same object, but that of Senator White, which is understood to represent the views of the present State board, is more thorough. The main oversupply of common labor has been for objection to it would probably be that it creyears a growing embarrassment, not to ates too many new offices and provides too say evil. This is largely due to the fact | much machinery, though this objection that a part of Europe has made the United | would be least likely to come from those States a dumping ground for its surplus who best understand the importance of the labor, and particularly for the hundreds of subject. The White bill is said to embrace the best features of the health laws of 000 immigrants to this country since 1890 Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania 1894 it is safe to say that one-third were com- and Michigan, all of which are far ahead mon laborers. When it is considered that of Indiana in their legislation on the subduring no year between 1879 and 1891 did ject. These and some other States show the annual immigration fall below 334,000 something like a just appreciation of the and was as high as 788,392 in 1883, it must | importance of the subject by their approbe apparent that no country ever reached priations for the maintenance of their a degree of prosperity which could absorb | boards of health and enforcement of sanithe millions of common laborers which the tary legislation; as Masaschusetts \$140,000, United States has received in addition to Pennsylvania \$90,000, New York \$150,000, the natural increase at home. It should New Jersey \$16,000, and so on. When legishundreds of thousands of laborers have stock, fish and game, birds, and to prevent been without employment during the long | the spread of disease among horses, cattle and hogs it ought not to require any argu ment to show that the prevention of dis matter of at least equal importance. Imperfect as the vital statistics of Indiana are, they show that thousands of deaths occur in the State every year and other thousands of cases of protracted sickness which might and could have been prevented. To say nothing of humanitarian of

sentimental considerations, these preventa ble deaths and cases of sickness involve a immense annual pecuniary loss to th State. A jury will award damages of sev eral thousands of dollars against a railroad company for the careless killing of a man woman or child; yet typhoid fever, diphtheria and other malignant diseases de stroy thousands every year whose deaths have scarcely an element of the accidental in them. The deaths by typhoid fever are over 2,000 a year in this State, by diph theria over 2,000, by consumption over 3,000 by measles and scarlet fever almost 1,000 It is claimed that good health laws and sanitary measures properly enforced would reduce this record 50 per cent. In Massachusetts the death rate by typhoid fever has been reduced more than 50 per cent. by sanitary legislation, and is now considerably less than half as great as in this State. As an argument in favor of legislation for the prevention of hog cholera, and it is a good one, it is said that the State loses \$2,000,000 a year from that cause. It loses much more than that every year by mortality among human beings which could be prevented. The Journal is not prepared to indorse either of the pending health bills n detail, but the subject is one that de serves the careful consideration of the

Legislature.

The House committee on commerce has reported a bill to repress what is known in railroad circles as "scalping." It is no necessary to explain to the readers of th Journal that this harsh name is given to an industry which enables outside dealers to sell railroad tickets at a less price than the regular agents. The scalpers get their tickets from passengers who have not used the tickets they have bought for the whole journey, and often, when the railroads are having a season of cutting rates, from the railroads themselves. In fact, the larger part of the tickets offered by scalpers are supplied in some way by the companies themselves when seeking to "cut" rates. Nor is it a small business, since in 1890 the Interstate-commerce Commission estimated the profits of the business throughout the country as \$1,000,000. So long as the companies sell these tickets to scalpers, there seems no reason why the Interstate Commission should so severely denounce them in their reports. If the railroads would not sell to scalpers at less than advertised rates, scalpers would not purchase. The bill before the House requires railroad companies to furnish their agents with a cermakes it an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment for any person except a purchaser in good faith for personal use to sell or transfer tickets. It requires railroads to redeem unused tickets and pro vides the procedure for redemption. The bill has not been passed by the House, and if it were, it could not be reached by the with its tireless talkers. The

"scalpers" are safe. The Journal is not familiar with the details of the bill which has been indersed by the State Board of Education, but one feature must commend itself to all, or nearly all, who have an interest in the public schools-the section requiring county superintendents to have sufficient education to discharge their duties with intelligence. It is said that many county superintendents are not qualified to teach in the schools which they supervise. If such is the case; if, as charged, many county superintendents are selected because they have political influence or because they must be taken care of, there should be no surprise if the schools in such counties are inferior, The county superintendent is the official who comes in contact with the teachers, If he is not qualified to judge of their work, teachers will know it and many will take advantage of his inefficiency. If the county superintendent is a qualified teacher, forceful and enthusiastic, the county will be quite sure to have good schools. If the county schools have at their head a superintendent who does not know enough to superintend, the school revenues are likely to be wasted.

The bill which the House passed yesterboard of three competent men to visit the rival in that town and the various stages | per cent. For 1864 the company declared a | present time such information must come |

by which, in the reporter's mind, the final | dividend of 20 per cent, and in 1867 of 16 per | from the officers of the institutions, who consummation was reached. The move- | cent. The aggregate amount of all divi- | cannot be censured for asking for what ments of the train on which Mr. Gage was | dends declared from December, 1852, to De- | they deem essential to the well-being of traveling were bulletined with the accu- cember, 1871, inclusive, was \$3,475,752.23. So | their trusts, or from committees of the racy of a train dispatcher, his schedule time | far as the Journal knows the correctness | Legislature who have no time to make a of arrival being stated as 21 minutes past 1 of this statement has never been contro- thorough investigation. One committee o'clock p. m. "central time." though it was | verted. Unless it was grossly erroneous the | visits one institution and a different one stated that the train was "an hour or aggregate dividends paid by the company another. Each can see what is most needed more late." When Mr. Gage arrived at up to 1872 were several hundred thousand by the institution which it visits, but it Canton he proceeded at once to Major | dollars less than the capital invested and 10 | has no way of ascertaining which of the McKinley's home, which, as he had a busi- per cent, interest thereon, and consequently institutions is in greatest need of expendiness appointment with the President-elect, | the condition had not arisen which would | ture. For some years, at least, the State was a very proper thing to do. Then, after | have given the State a valid claim against | cannot expend the amount of money needed luncheon, the reporter says, he "went into the road at that time. For these reasons to put all its charitable, correctional and conference with Major McKinley." Proba- the Journal doubts if the State will realize penal institutions on a first-class footing. This being the case, the Legislature should know where a limited expenditure is most needed. This can be best ascertained by an impartial committee of three men who can investigate and decide where the expenditure is most needed. The cost of such State Senate, one by Senator White and | dred dollars. As Governor Mount suggested in the Journal a few days ago, three men of experience, in whom any Legisla-Health, defining its powers and duties and | ture would have confidence, can be found who would gladly render the State such service if their expenses incident to an inspection were paid.

The final estimates of the Department of Agriculture on the crops of 1896, compared with previous years, show that large crops and low prices and short crops and higher values go together. The figures from the government estimates, which prove this,

Production. Price. Value 8962,283,875,090 21.5 \$491,007,000 952,151,138,580 26.4 567,509,1061,212,770,052

The only exception to the rule is found n 1891, when, following a short crop in 1890 and a large demand abroad for breadstuffs, the corn crop was worth 40 cents a bushel on the farm. The average yield during the past seven years has been 1,777,981,000 bushels and the average price average yield was 1,703,443,000 bushels and the average price was 39.3 cents. For the ten years to 1880 the average yield was 1.184.586.954 bushels and the average price was 42.6 cents.

"The Nicaraguan canal should be built owned and operated by the United States. So says the St. Louis platform, and so, in effect, says the prospective secretary of state of the McKinley administration. Senator Sherman's statement in the Senate is the first gleam of statesmanship that has appeared in the entire debate on the subject. It foreshadows a new treaty between the United States and Nicaragua relative to an interoceanic canal by which the project will be removed from the field of private enterprise and placed on the high and solid basis of an international work. When such a treaty is made the rights and interests of both governments will be protected, and when the United State undertakes the work it will be completed. In view of the declaration of the St. Louis platform and of Mr. Sherman's statement it is probable he speaks by authority, and that such a treaty will be concluded durng the next administration. Until then the Nicaraguan canal question can afford

The records of the insurance companies which guarantee employers against the dishonesty of employes and the public against dishonest officials for the year 1896 show that \$9,465,921 were stolen, and that the number of cases of embezzlement was 340. Fourteen stole more than \$50,000, twenty and one more than \$1,000,000. City and county officials stole \$1,393,947, banks lost \$3,996,970, forgers got \$346,500, postmasters stole \$32.815, building and loan associations lost \$479,578. Under the head of miscellaneous defalcations \$2,175,782 is accounted for Considering the limited number of city and county officers who were guaranteed compared with the very large number employed by private corporations, the short-coming of those in such employments is much the

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Irrepressible Westerner. "Perhaps you are not aware," said th placid gentleman with the white tie, "that Philadelphia erected more buildings, last year than Chicago?"

"Dormitories?" asked the fat gentleman, with the large diamond and the soft hat. Paying Experiment.

"Female motormen?" said the president of the street-railway company. "It has close to the front of the car as possible, and we thereby can jam in at least twenty more passengers per car." Particulars Wanted.

"Every year," said the professor, heet of water fourteen feet thick is raised to the clouds from the sea.

"What time of the year does that happen, professor?" asked the freshman from the interior. "I should think it would be a sight worth going to see." Victim of Fate.

Sympathizing Friend-I am awfully sorry to hear that your work was rejected. Poster Artist-I don't mind disclosing the secret to you; I know you will keep it. The fact is that I am colorblind by gaslight and I painted a group of green trees, thinking all the time that I was using pure red.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The speaker of the Japanese House of

Commons is a Yale man, and can preserve order in seven languages. King Humbert, of Italy, is the most neavily insured man in the world. The mount of insurance he carries is over \$7,-500,000. The late Czar Alexander III was

insured for \$5,000,000. Menelek, the victorious Negus of Abyssina, has ordered from the Russian painter Poliaow a picture to represent the battle of Auda. It is to interpret the idea that St George assisted the Abyssinians to their victory over the Italians, and is destined for a place in the Negus's palace.

The Earl of Kenmare, owner of that

most unfortunate tract of Irish land upon which the terrible bog-slip recently occurred, is one of the largest land owners n Ireland, possessing something like 80,-000 acres in Kerry alone, to say nothing of other property in Limerick and Cork. Pillsbury, the great American chess player, maintains his wonderful control of his peryous system by great care in his habits. He eats meat but once a day, never drinks anything stronger than milk, and always sleeps at least seven hours out of the twenty-four. He smokes many strong cigars a

day, however. Nothing can exceed the power of the whose own utterance was such an entrancing spell, declared that Webster's voice was the most melodious that ever issued from human lips. Henry Clay's voice was called a band of music. Beecher's was a trumpet or a lute at will. George William Curtis's voice was "a harp of a thousand

Yvette Guilbert and Anna Held, says Hillary Bell, can earn more money by indecent than by decent songs. It is the public that makes immodesty prosperous. Our grand dames last year entertained Yvette After some other minor matters had been Guilbert at luncheon and applauded with disposed of the convention adjourned sine enthusiasm her wickedest songs, and it is

to be remembered that when they could not see her sensual dance in a vaudeville house our fashionable ladies invited Car-

mencita to an artist's studio. A new son has just arrived in the household of Leopold Kahn (better known as 'Admiral Dot") at White Plains, N. Y. This boy of normal size but that may not be taken as a guarantee that he will be the usual size man, for his father at birth was of normal size, and continued for several years to grow as any child grows. In August, 1892. Kahn and Lottie Swartwood another midget, were married in New York. Their first child was a daughter.

According to William Allen White, a Kansas man lately left the State, but came back in a short time because he missed the excitement. When asked what he meant, he said: "Well, you see, It's like this. You put in a crop and from the moment the seed's in the ground until the last day of harvest it's a gamble whether or not you get a full crop or barely enough to feed a mule. The sustained excitement amounts to what you would get out of a four months' poker game in which you had staked everything."

While in Washington, in February, 1861, and waiting to be inaugurated President, a friend who entertained a bitter contempt for President Buchanan, says a writer in the Atlanta Constitution, asked Mr. Lincoln if he intended on inauguration day to ride to the Capitol in company with the retiring President or whether he would "That reminds me," answered Mr. Lincoln, "of a man in Illinois who had been summoned as a witness in a lawsuit. Having the appearance of a Quaker, he was asked when he arose to take the oath if he would swear or affirm. 'I don't care a d-n which," was the reply.

He sat and gazed at her lovely face From her soulful eyes he was drinking All that made life seem so rich and rare-And he wondered what she was thinking Perhaps 'twas well that he never knew-For she thought, "When a man is happy I wonder why he is sure to look

So idiotically sappy!"

CLOSING SESSIONS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE AND MANUFACTURERS.

Former Organization Approves the Loud Postal Bill, but Fails to Indorse Railway Pools.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.-The National Board of Trade, at its meeting to-day, received the report of the committee on postal reforms, in which special attention was called to irregularities of the present rates of postage. The actual cost of letter postage was shown to be 93 cents per pound; of fourth-class matter, 15.6 cents per pound; of third-class, 13.1 cents per pound, and of second-class, 17-20 of a cent. The committee had held conferences with Chairman Loud, of the House postoffice committee, and others. Mr. Loud, the report said, had agreed with the committee that it was nothing short of an outrage that the people of the country should be charged \$40,-000,000 a year more than the cost of handling their letter mail. The report concluded with resolutions to the effect that as losses on second-class postage are \$25,000,000 a year; as it was never intended that books should be carried at 1 cent a pound, and as the present evasions threaten an advance of postage for bona fide newspapers and compel the payment of double rates on letters, the Loud bill should be passed as the most practicable means of reform. The resolution was adopted. The committee was instructed to appear next Saturday before the Senate committee having the Loud bill in charge. The reduction and readjustment of postal rates on a basis of 1 cent for letters was approved. Mr. F. B. Thurber, of New York, made

the report on transportation. He quoted

from the report of the interstate-commerce committees to the effect that the railroad business of the country has suffered in the past year as never before. From the same source Mr. Thurber presented a statement from a witness that in thirty-five years' experience with shipping in the West he never had known fair treatment for the farmers. They were always discriminated against in favor of large shippers. There a corn crop of 2,400,600,000 bushels this year (1896.) It was asserted that when the farmers have been compelled to sell and the crop is in the hands of large shippers a reduced rate will be given and the crop will move. The farmer, the witness quoted is made to pay 13 cents a bushel to haul corn 200 miles, while the big shippers are given a rate of 6 cents a bushel to Chicago, for three to four times as far, "I tell you." concluded the witness, "this s what is making Anarchists west of the Mississippi river." Mr. Thurber said railroad managers were in favor of correcting this abuse, but the only possible way was by pooling. This, however, was forbidden the interstate-commerce law. The board's committee, Mr. Thurber said, was divided on the subject of an amendment to the law permitting pooling. A majority, however, preferred it. After a long and spirited discussion of the subject, the recamendment to the interstate-commerce act so as permit pooling by railroads under supervision and direction of the Interstatecommerce Commission was voted down of those same narrow politicians. He under the two-thirds rule, the board being nearly equally divided on the subject. The committee on waterways made a report recommending that Congress be asked mmediately to make a sufficient appropriation to close the crevasse in Pass l'Outre for the purpose of maintaing a channel through the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river; also that the House be asked to aid the development of international waterways and their ocean connections and to provide liberally for coast defenses. The report was adopted.

Mr. Tucker was re-elected secretary. Mr. Stewart Patterson, of Philadelphia. president of the late Indianapolis monetary convention, briefly addressed the board. urging the members to use every proper means in their power to bring about the reforms in the currency on the lines suggested by the Indianapolis convention. The session adjourned to meet again in Washington in December next.

MANUFACTURERS ADJOURN. Election of Officers and Reports of

Various Committees.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.-The convention of the National Association of Manufacturers to-day elected the following officers: President, Theodore C. Search, Pennsylvania; secretary, E. P. Wilson, Ohio; treasurer, Robert Laidlaw, Ohio; vice president for Indiana, P. E. Studebaker.

The committee to which was referred question of the restoration of the American merchant marine reported the greatest pleasure and faction that the American ships in the foreign trade has recently received extended attention and approval by the American people and by President-elect McKinley, under whose forthcoming administration it is our earnest hope and expectation that this long deferred revival of the American merchant marine will be patriotically, zealously and immediately undertaken so that American foreign commerce may hereafter and forever employ ships built, owned and manned y Americans." It received the unanimous approval of the convention. The report of the committee on consular

'Resolved. That it is the sense of this ssociation that the entire consular service placed under the civil-service rules for purpose of creating a corps of trained consuls, consular officers and clerks, "Resolved, That consular officers and clerks should be American citizens receivng reasonable salaries and not fees. Resolved, That at the most important

service was unanimously adopted. It foi-

trade centers we recommend that our government should own consular buildings of sufficient size and character to make proper and dignified headquarters for the commercial representatives of this country." Invitations were received from many cities to have the next annual convention. but all were withdrawn and New York was sen unanimously

Under the head of miscellaneous business a resolution was adopted calling the attenion of manufacturers throughout the country to the value of industrial and manual of such schools.

The executive committee headquarters will be in the same city with the president.

THE CONTESTANT FROM LAPORTE COUNTY SEATED YESTERDAY.

Senate Devotes the Morning to Listening to Much Elequence Upon Both Sides of the Case.

Uriah Culbert was yesterday given the seat in the Senate which has been held by George W. Rogers, and hereafter Laporte county will be represented by the former. Rogers has held the contested seat since Senate organized. The contest was based on the charge that twenty-three votes which had been illegally cast were counted for Rogers and that five voters who would have voted for his opponent were intimidated or kept away from the polls by other means. On the face of the election returns Rogers received 4,558 votes and Culbert 4,539, giving Rogers an apparent majority of seventeen. Deducting the twenty-three votes illegally cast for Rogers from his total and adding five to Culbert's total the real majority of the latter would have been nine votes. Abundant evidence was submitted to the committee in support of the contestor's claims. After hearing several speeches, the question being upon the adoption of the substitution of the minority report, favoring Rogers's contentions, the vote stood 30 noes and 13 ayes. Senator Johnson (Dem.) was absent, but was paired with Senator Hubbell. Senator Watson (Rep.) was also absent. He was paired with Senator Shea. Mr. Rogers did not vote. As soon as he saw that the silly rumor that eight Republicans would not abide by the decision of the caucus was a canard pure and simple, he quietly left the seat he had occupied and when a few of his friends sought him out to offer condolence after adjournment, he could not be

The senators who voted to unseat Rogers were: Ball, Bethell, Bozeman, Collette, Duncan, Early, Gilbert, Goar, Gochenour, Goodwine, Gostlin, Hawkins, Hogate, Holler, Houghton, Hugg, Johnson, Kerns, La Follette, McCord, Mull, New, Newby O'Brien, Phares, Schneck, Self, Shively, White and Wood

Those voting in the negative were: Alex ander, Bobilya, Campbell, Drummond, Elli Horner, Humphreys, Nusbaum, O'Connor, Rinear, Stroup and Sweeney. When the vote was announced Senator Newby obtained recognition and said that formally the action which the Senate had just taken. He did this as a precaution against technical questions which might arise. The aves and noes were demanded resolution was adopted on the same ote that unseated Rogers. On motion of Senator Gostlin the chair appointed Senators Gostlin, Newby and Ball to notify Mr. Culbert and escort him to the bar of the Senate. He was found in the postoffice and escorted down the aisle next the minority His appearance was greeted with great applause from the majority side. Some of the Democrats did him the dis courtesy to hiss just as he reached the bar Newby was prompted to say w'th some feeling that he had heard nothing but snakes and geese ever hissed. With his right hand held aloft Senator Culbert was sworn into office by the Lieutenant Gov-

The publication of the fact that the contest would be disposed of drew a large number of visitors to the Senate chamber. Among those noticed watching the proceed ings with interest was Judge Baker, County Chairman Young, Charles Cooper. Members of the lower house were present, beside a large number of ladies.

SENATOR WOOD'S ARGUMENT. When Lieutenant Governor Haggard announced that the hour for hearing the report had arrived Senator Shea moved that the time be postponed. He was immediately voted down. The Lieutenant Governor said each side was limited to one hour for discussion by the resolution making the special order. Senator Wood, a member of the committee on elections, spoke of the work the committee had done. He said that the committee proceeded to work immediately upon its appointment and had held nine meetings for the consideration of evidence submitted to it, including affidavits and depositions. He reviewed the evidence in the twenty-eight cases. In the report of the final meeting of the committee published Wednesday morning the Journal gave a full account of the several cases. Each separate case was taken up by Senator Wood yesterday and explained in detail. There were cases where Democratic ballots had been stamped several times and illegally counted for Rogers. In other cases nonresident Democrats were permitted to vote. He said that Rogers's attorney admitted Culbert's claim in nine cases

Senator Drummond questioned the fairness of the investigation. He said that i had not been conducted according to legal requirement. He said ex parte affidavits procured from hostlers and tramps had been rebutted by counter-affidavits from well-known and reputable citizens of La-

porte county. "I say to you there never was an election contest that did not originate in the two-by-nine brain of some lynx-eyed, narrow politician. The people never contest He read a letter written by Uriah Culbert to G. W. Rogers congratulating him for his election, and declared Culbert never intended to make a contest until he came to Indianapolis and met some denied that the Democrats kept Republicpolis, declaring that in forty-six of the forty-nine precincts the Republicans had the majority of the election officials and were in a position to control the polls. For the same reason he doubted the charge that votes illegally stamped had been counted for Rogers.

Senator Sweeney said the case had been fully presented by the eloquent gentleman who had preceded him and he would not go into it more fully. He recalled that G. W. Rogers had been nominated and afterward triumphantly elected by a majority of nineteen. He reminded the other side that their oath to do their duty was recorded in the books of God, and he adjured them to deal honestly. Particular stress was laid on the fact that in Laporte county the Republicans had controlled the election machinery of forty-six out of the forty-nine precincts, and for the Republicans of the Senate to support Culbert would be an admission that Republican election clerks had failed to do their duty. He said if Republican clerks of Laporte county were so ignorant as to count ballots improperly stamped it was time for the Democrats to be given control Senator Shea next spoke in favor of the substitution of the minority for the ma-

jority report Senator Ellison said that the minority still had fifteen minutes left in which to close. He moved that the other side be required to proceed to the presentation of their case and that the minority be given the last word. His motion was voted down. Senator La Follette then moved that the minority be allowed to take the fifteen minutes left to them and then be allowed fifteen minutes additional for the last word. From the Republican side there were a number of seconds and the motion prevailed

The kindness of the gentleman-" "Does it overwhelm you?" interrupted Senator La Follette. "It does," responded Senator Ellison. "I hardly know where I am. Two years ago the gentlemen on the other side had an

election contest and after hearing the evidence gave the seat to my friend over here (Rinear.)" Senator Ellison devoted the time at his disposal to criticising the methods employed by the contestor in taking evidence. He also read a letter received by Senator Rogers from the editor of the Laporte Republican informing him he had interviewed a number of Republicans, not one of whom favored the contest. NEWBY HITS HARD. Senator Newby spoke in reply to some of

the charges made by the Democrats. Cul-

bert was compelled to take ex parte affi-

davits, he said, because the two Democratic justices of the peace before whom the evidence was taken at Michigan City undertook to pass upon questions as well as to hear the evidence. He said Rogers refused to offer any ex parte affidavits, although given an opportunity. It was his intention to rely upon the justices' record. After getting legal counsel, however, he learned he would have to rebut the affidavits, and was given several days in which to procure depositions. No depositions were taken, but instead ex parte affidavits were submitted at the last moment the claim being made there was not time training schools and urging the institution to take depositions, and affidavits were hurriedly procured. As a matter of fact however, he said, the committee learned the affidavits were all prepared here in Inlanapolis before the attorneys left for Michigan City. In a morning paper yesterday a report appeared of the meeting | much attention.

of the committee Tuesday night, charging that its decision was reached at the "unhour of midnight." Newby said the meeting was held at the request of Rogers's attorneys, who had not inished their work at the meeting Tuesday afternoon

He said that if the committee wanted to

esort to Democratic tactics it would not have listened to the requests made of it. There was no comparison in his mind between the case before the Senate and the case of two years ago, when the Republican majority refused to unseat Rinear. He said that there is no place in Indiana where there are so many political tricksters and shysters as in Laporte county. For many years, he sald, the Northern Prison has been the hotbed of political corruption. He took exceptions to the intimation that the committee had been only seemingly fair, referring to the day and night meetings that had been held and the arge amount of time the committee had spent in considering the case. As to the letter of congratulation Rogers had received. Senator Newby said that when "Old Man" Culbert heard the first official returns, out of the generosity of his mind and as an evidence of courtesy and good feeling he had written congratulating his opponent. That was before news had been received from the district. Within two days reports of fraud and corruption poured in, out he had already written a letter of concratulation to the man who had defeated him by illegal methous. Senator Ellison closed the argument. The action of the committee had been described as "seemingy" fair because while Rogers had been given additional time to get depositions the other side had taken up three hours of ime in cross-questioning witnesses as to who was the mother-in-law of the voters. He referred to the refusal of the Republican party to go back of the election returns in a presidential contest and said it was now establishing a different precedent and was about to steal an election by going back of the returns. There was an intense feeling of interest when the voting began. The report of a morning paper that eight Republicans would "bolt" the action of the caucus of the day before had created an impression among some of the Democrats that Rogers's was a lost cause. This eeling was intensified when Senator Duncan's name was called and he voted for the substitution of the minority report. Before the roll call was completed, however, it was apparent that no power could save Rogers and he left his seat. Senator Duncan changed his vote, saving he had voted 'aye" through a misunderstanding of the question. It was ten minutes of 1 o'clock before the Senate adjourned. In the afternoon Senator Culbert occupied the seat vacated by Mr. Rogers.

WOMEN ON PLATFORMS

Compelled to Ride Thus on Street Cars in Zero Weather.

The citizens of West Indianapolis, who are obliged to use the street cars to that suburb in the evening during this cold weather, complain bitterly of the poor service and the overcrowded condition of the cars. As is too often the case, they are obliged to pay 5 cents for the privilege of riding upon the platform, or for the right hang on to the one foot upon the step are obliged to be expert in gymnastics in order to hang on and ride, but even the women have been compelled to ride on the rear platform and step, or stand shivering

in the cold until the next car appears; and

the time of its coming is uncertain. Last night car No. 152 on the West Indianapolis and South East-street line bound for the suburb about 6 o'clock, was densely overcrowded. At the corner of Senate and Kentucky avenues quite a number of factory girls were waiting for the car and managed with difficulty to squeeze on to the rear platform and step, but were unable to get into the car. They were obliged to ride in this uncomfortable position among the men and boys, who were smoking rank cigars and ranker cigarettes, until the suburb was reached and the process of unloading began. The car will comfortably seat about twenty passengers and the registers showed that fifty had been obliged to jam in and stick on. rowd was so great that the conductor, while collecting fares, dropped a dollar and was inable to make room in the car so that he could pick up the coin, and, although he made a thorough search after the crowd had thinned out so that such a measure was possible, he did not find the money h had dropped. Some passenger had profite by the overcrowded condition of the car and left it after appropriating the dollar lost by the conductor. This incident shows that it is not only the passengers but emloyes also that suffer by poor accommoda

President Mason, of the Citizens' Streetailroad Company, was a passenger one one of the company's cars which went north on Pennsylvania street last night before the o'clock crowd began to demand transportation, but Mr. Mason did not go inside he car door. Even in the very weather it is much safer for one's health to ride on the platform in the crowd than in the crowd inside, where the exhalations from so many people's lungs breeds a danger. On the car which Mr. Mason boarded were twenty-five passengers sealed, and there was not room for an additional one by any sort of a squeeze. Yet with accommodations for only twenty-five people there were fifty-five on the car, as indicated by the registers.

WHITCOMB STATUE IN PLACE. Even the Commissioners Were Surprised to Find It There.

The statue of Governor Whitcomb, the last of the subsidiary statues to be placed about the soldiers' monument, was put in place Wednesday afternoon. No one seemed to know that the work was to be done Wednesday, not even the commissioners, until everything was finished. The workmen brought their tools and derrick about 2 o'clock and the work was finished by 5 o'clock with not the least sign of display or ceremony. Even when it was in

place few noticed it until late yesterday.

The statue is of bronze, cast in the heroic size and stands at the north side of the monument, facing up Meridian street. It is one of the statues designed to represent the different historical periods in the history of Indiana. James Whitcomb was Indiana's Governor during the Mexican war and is therefore chosen to represent that period. J. H. Mahoney, of this city, is the artist and designer. His work was passed on in a full-sized clay model by a number of Indiana people who knew Governor Whitcomb, and all pronounced it a remarkable likeness. Among those who were struck with the likeness of the image were ex-Governor Matthews and his wife, Mrs. Matthews is a daughter of Governor Whitcomb and is thought to bear a striking resemplance to her father.

It was the intention of the commissioners to have the statue erected before the expiration of Governor Matthews's term of ffice out of compliment to himself and Mrs. Matthews. For one reason and another the work has been delayed and they could not carry out their intention. They did not themselves know how near completion the work was and were as surprised as any when they found the statue was in place.

EVERY APPLICANT RELIEVED Charity Organization Continues Its

Good Work. Work at the rooms of the Organized Charities still abounds, and the hungry are being fed and the ragged clothed with the same dispatch that has marked the work of the last few days.

People of Indianapolis are continuing their good offices, and through their kindness Secretary Grout says he is able to fill the wants of every one who applies. Yesterday brought him several cases of those who have been in need but have objected to asking for aid. The cold has been too much for them, however, and they have been compelled to come in and make their wants known.

About the same number of people were supplied with coal and food yesterday as the day before, when 135 families were re-Money contributions continue to pour in, and Mr. Grout announced the receipt of 145 subscriptions for the time including Wednesday afternoon and yesterday. The aggregate is a comfortable sum,

and will alleviate much suffering. Free Soup to All Callers. Mrs. Charles J. Gardner will serve soup to-day and to-morrow at her home, No. 1058 West Washington street, to any person calling for it. If vessels are brought the

soup may be taken away. Hamilton W. Mabie's Lecture.

Mamilton W. Mabie, the editor of Outlook, will deliver his lecture on "American Letters and Social Life" at Plymouth Church to-night under the auspices of the McCulloch Club, Mr. Mabie lectured in this city some time ago and was received with